

PERFECT BEAUTY UNKNOWN

Venus de Milo Only the Product of an Artist's Dream.

Modern Women Never Measure Up to Greek Ideal—Both Sides of Their Faces Are Practically Never Alike—None Wrong.

Probably you have often wondered if beauty could ever be perfect? You thought that all beauty was perfect? Not at all. That is, not according to the face of Venus Milo, also that of Jove. Their beauty is mathematically correct. But they were ideal, not real.

When is beauty perfect, anyhow? Apparently the perfection of beauty would result from the characteristics of the right side of the face matching the left, or from the characteristics of the left side of the face being identical with those of the right side of the face.

All women are beautiful. But Poet alleges that no beauty can be supreme which lacks an element of strangeness. An attribute which demands an absence of perfection in line and contour. True, that is but the opinion of a single man. But where is the man, if any there be, who is better qualified to pass judgment on such a subject than was Edgar Allan Poe?

Greek sculptors, while creating works of art that have defied the efforts of imitators, even of those who yearned to surpass those marvelous works, had a passion for creating beauty along lines of mathematical precision. In a word, their creations of beauty were super-perfect.

ONLY AN ARTIST'S FANCY.

The Venus de Milo is of such a type. One might take a foot-rule and a compass, and search in vain for a line or contour which might mark the face of a perfect beauty. And Jove, too, must be included in this class. But alas, "that perfection of contour and symmetry of outline is but the realization of an artist's fancy—the material side of his thoughts. Many women have been known to possess beautiful, as well as perfect bodies, but mathematical precision in facial beauty has ever been elusive."

But, when one beholds a face that is imperceptibly perfect in its beauty, is not the occasion one of awe rather than of admiration? Could the man be found who would dare to presume such an intimacy with a woman of that type, that he would have the fate with a proposal of marriage? Truly, a question worthy of debate.

There are scores of beauties. There always have been scores of beauties; and, evidently, there always will be scores of beauties. And beauty, be the type what it may, has always evoked the most graceful of compliments, the prettiest of sayings—yes, has held people captive.

Can it be possible that those who have hastened to pay homage at the shrine of beauty have been overzealous—have exaggerated just a trifle? If such is not the case, how else may we account for the verbal bouquets which have, from time immemorial, been hurled at beauty which was not, and is not, perfect?

FACES THAT DO NOT BALANCE.

It is common knowledge that many women are better looking on one side of the face than with the other. Many are the women who, before retiring for the night, have gazed long and earnestly at a reflected picture of themselves, and then sighed: "O, if only the right side of my face matched the left!" or "What wouldn't I give to have the characteristics of the left side of my face match those of the right?"

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CLUBBING LIST.

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The Weekly FREE PRESS can be obtained in combination with other leading periodicals at low rates. To prevent unnecessary correspondence we will state that after the subscription has begun notice of a change of address, or anything concerning the receipt of the other periodicals, should be sent directly to the office of that periodical.

The Weekly FREE PRESS and any one of the following periodicals will be sent to any one address in the United States for one year at the prices annexed:

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| New York World (Times a week) | 1.15 |
| New England Homestead | 1.35 |
| Outlook | 3.35 |
| Popular Electricity and The World's Advance | 2.00 |
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| Rural New Yorker | 1.90 |
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We furnish no publication except in connection with a subscription to the FREE PRESS.

Our clubbing list includes all papers and magazines published. Only those most frequently asked for are printed in our list, but others may be had on application.

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WOMAN HAD NERVOUS TROUBLE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.

West Danby, N. Y.—"I have had nervous trouble all my life until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nerves and for female troubles and it straightened me out in good shape. I work nearly all the time and I live on a farm and I have four girls. I do all my sewing and other work with their help, so it shows that I stand it real well. I took the Compound when my ten year old daughter came and it helped me a lot. I have also had my oldest girl take it and it did her lots of good. I keep it in the house all the time and recommend it."—Mrs. DEWITT SINCERAUGH, West Danby, N. Y.

Sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, backache, headaches, dragging sensations, all point to female derangements which may be overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

You think that a case of wishing for the moon? Decidedly not. For reliable help, specialists say, in time, be able to help those people out of their dilemma. It means the expenditure of a lot of money, the loss of many precious minutes—and it is a treatment that will tax one's patience to the nth degree.

But remember this: When you have finished, you will observe a decided, or at least a noticeable, change in your features. A beauty that is perfectly matched. Not at all. It's impossible. If you weren't born with perfect facial beauty, modern treatments in all their branches never will accomplish that for you.

"For east is east and west is west, and never the twain shall meet"—so says the poet. And, in a different sense, his words are applicable to the question of facial characteristics. The right and left sides of the face ever will have different characteristics—imperfect beauty, if you will.

NONE HAVE PERFECT BEAUTY.

Even the famous beauties of modern times possess beauty that is far from being perfect. The models who pose for sculptors and artists, the actresses of both the screen and the stage, even the leaders of society—beautiful as those women are, no one of them can justly claim a beauty that is perfectly matched.

The right eyebrow may show just a trace of a curve when compared with the left eyebrow. The right cheek may possess a fullness that is accentuated by a barely noticeable hollow spot in the left cheek. One ear may be a trifle larger than the other—may extend further out from the head than the other. The lips may show the otherwise perfect profile.

Perhaps it would be well to mention the nose, for the nose is the most prominent facial feature, and often causes a woman much distress. Strange, isn't it, that one's nose should be out on the left? Nevertheless, it is true: many noses come far from being in the exact center of the face.

And to think that a dimple in one's cheek—a thing highly desired and cultivated by most women—should prevent one from being a perfect beauty! Nevertheless, it's true.

A certain Mr. Webster speaks of beauty as being "an uneasy, unperfect, unsteady thing through which an object is rendered pleasing to the eye; those qualities in the aggregate that give pleasure to the aesthetic sense."

He also remarks further on the subject. But the above-mentioned words will suffice. The point is this: Nothing is sold concerning beauty being perfect, as being perfect, it can give pleasure to the aesthetic sense without being perfect. Therefore, Webster knew of no woman who possessed a perfect type of beauty. Anyway, it isn't in the dictionary.

Beauty has at different times been the cause of the downfall of kingdoms; the ruin of nations; the ruin of empires; the ruin of wars; has caused men on with higher incentives, and has led men to capture—slaves if you will. At various times in the world's history beauty has been the curse and the blessing of mankind. Which does, indeed, create a striking paradox.

Cleopatra, you will remember, created no small turmoil some few hundred years ago. Created it indirectly, for had she not possessed her facial beauty Antony never would have thrown himself at her feet. But he might have had a different part in history had he stooped to consider the fact that her beauty was not by any means perfect.

And Joan of Arc, the most beloved of our countrymen, was exceedingly beautiful. She was the subject of no end of a most critical period. True, hers was a magnetic personality, but do not for one minute think that her beauty was not of great value to her when she volunteered to lead the warring hosts. However, even her beauty fell short of the required standard was not perfect.

However, in these modern days, one's thoughts naturally turn to modern beauties. And what legends of them there are! But surely, the fact that their beauty is not of a rule-and-compass variety does not detract one whit from our opinion of them. The world will continue to do as well as it can to worship at the shrine of beauty, leaving the question "Can beauty ever be perfect?" one still worthy of debate—Philadelphia North American.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY.

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with \$5 to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address plainly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for laryngeal coughs, colds and croup, Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets. J. W. O'Sullivan. (Adv.)

NO JOKE.

"Brevity is the soul of wit," observed the sage.

"Maybe," replied the fool, "but I never feel very witty when I am short."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

COFFEE POT AND TEA URN

Important Part They Play in Comfort of Humanity.

War-Bound European Nations Experiencing a Shortage in the Twin Harbingers of Day Throughout Civilized World.

"With their ports of import closed and their trade with neighboring neutral ports restricted, there must be a certain shortage in the lands of the war-bound powers in tea and coffee, the twin harbingers of day throughout the civilized world. With the exception of Russia, all parts of Europe begin the day with coffee just as this country. The Russian day begins with tea, and ends in tea. The German day begins in coffee and ends in tea and beer. In Austria, as in France, the day runs from a pot of coffee to a demitasse. In Turkey, coffee takes the place of the soda fountain and the saloon, beginning and ending all things. A shortage in these two most widely accepted comforts must work considerable discomfort upon comfort." In these words the National Geographic society begins a pleasing little story of the coffee pot and the tea urn in their relations to the European war and to the comfort of humanity. The story then goes on:

"The people of the world annually consume more than two and a half billion pounds of coffee—enough to load a train of cars reaching from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. Three-fourths of this is grown in Brazil, a country that has become rich from its coffee industry alone. Europe and North America bear approximately equal relation to the consumption of coffee that Brazil does to its production. The two continents using nearly four-fifths of all the coffee the world produces. HOLLAND IS GREATEST COFFEE-DRINKING NATION.

"Holland is the greatest coffee-drinking nation on the globe. It uses 15-18 pounds per capita annually, while we use 9-12 pounds. Germany 5-8 pounds, Austria-Hungary 2-3 pounds, and the United Kingdom 2-3 of a pound. On the other hand, we use less than one pound of tea per capita, while the United Kingdom uses nearly seven pounds. Canada in about two-thirds English and one-third American in its use of coffee and tea; it shows a decided preference for tea, but drinks less of it than the mother country, making up the difference with coffee. The Germans and the Austrians use only a negligible quantity of tea.

"The coffee plant is a shrub which, under cultivation, grows from four to six feet high. In its wild state it grows three or four times as high as in its cultivated state. The dwarfing of the plant increases the crop and facilitates picking. The tea plant is a bushy shrub, the flowers are white and have an odor strongly resembling jasmine.

"The green coffee berry of commerce is nothing more nor less than the seeds of the coffee 'cherry.' These 'cherries' turn crimson on ripening. They are then picked, the pulp is taken off by machinery, and the husks which lie between the pulp and the seed are rolled out and moved. The coffee has to be thoroughly dried before the husks can be taken off, and on many plantations there are whole acres of concrete floors for this drying process.

Then run through machinery for the removal of husks. These latter are blown away like chaff, and the coffee beans are run over sieves so arranged as to grade them and bag them according to size, ready to be shipped to the world's markets.

THE GROWING OF TEA.

"The growing of tea is largely an Asiatic industry. The tea plant is a hardy evergreen shrub, growing from 12 to 15 feet in its wild state, but dwarfed under cultivation. It prefers a sub-tropical climate where the rainfall approaches 20 inches a year. After the leaves are picked the tea reaches its commercial state by two routes—one producing the black variety of tea and the other the green.

"The leaves are first dried in the sun in the case of the black tea, and in pans over a fire in the case of the green tea. In both cases the leaves are rolled out and moved. Black tea is next fermented, then fired, and finally sorted. Green tea is withered again following the rolling process, sorted into bags, and then slowly roasted.

"In China most of the tea gardens are small, each farmer growing enough for the consumption of his own family, and a little surplus which he sends to market. The department of agriculture has interested itself in the production of tea in this country, and has issued a bulletin which reveals the fact that in South Carolina and elsewhere on the southern Atlantic seaboard the tea plant grows a successful grower of this plant."

APPROPRIATED IN FRANCE.

The Le Ripolin building situated on a wharf below the Seine river, Paris, France, was recently roofed with our Compo-rubber roofing. Samples free. Strong Hardware Co., Burlington, Vt.

HOPE FOR RETURN.

Methodists Want Dr. Griesmer as Pastor for Eighth Year.

At the Methodist Church conference Monday, Feb. 21, Dr. Griesmer presiding, the following resolution was adopted: "The church and its members are unanimously adopted."

For seven years the Reverend Doctor C. V. Griesmer has served most acceptably as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Burlington, Vt., and this is the request of the quarterly conference, regularly assembled under the presidency of our district superintendent, the Reverend H. M. Kent, that Doctor Griesmer be returned to the pastorate for the coming conference year.

This city is a vantage point for Methodism. Burlington is the metropolitan of the State and, with its mercantile and manufacturing industries, its State university, its army post, its professional, industrial and social activities of varied character, it is important that our church be directed by a minister of extraordinary pulpit ability, warm pastoral interest, consecrated enthusiasm and sane judgment.

Doctor Griesmer has met all these requirements to an unusual degree. Under his leadership Methodism commands the respect of all the other churches of our city and is honored alike by all classes of people. This, therefore, is the unanimous instruction of the quarterly conference to our district superintendent to work for the return of our present pastor. We have no second choice who would be acceptable by way of substitution and we sincerely hope that this our earnest request will be granted by the bishop and cabinet.

Reports for the years were rendered

REGENERATION OF RUSSIA

Correspondent Finds the Whole Country Reorganized.

Under the New Army Set for Heavy Offensive—Incompetent Have Been Ousted—Industrial and Military Machinery Effective.

The beginning of a tremendous, if not spectacular, regeneration of internal Russia is strikingly apparent to any observer of Russian affairs, who, familiar with the disorderly condition in Russia six months ago, compares it with the effective industrial and military machinery of to-day, says a Petrograd despatch.

An American correspondent left Russia when its military fortunes were at the lowest ebb. The army was inadequately provisioned and demoralized. An inefficient internal management not only defeated the chances of military achievement for the moment, but created a spirit of uneasiness and criticism among the people which threatened national solidarity. He has returned to find the country thoroughly reorganized.

Graft and bribery seemingly to a great extent has been weeded out. Officials found to be incompetent and engaged in intrigues have been dismissed. These men had held up military operations and clogged the whole machinery of army equipment and provisioning in general, they had conducted the business of war as if it were an operation for their personal profit. The process of the purchasing commissions of the government has now been simplified and improved. Formerly it was encumbered with countless intermediate steps and formalities, which seriously delayed the arrival of munitions when most needed. The result is a Russian army now splendidly equipped with ammunition and rifles.

Under these conditions, with a large available supply of ammunition, and therefore the possibilities of a successful offensive increasing daily, the Russian staff appears determined to make the most of a few weeks, until weather conditions allow the army to exert its new power to the fullest advantage.

A great factor in the increased strength of the Russian army is the character of the new troops. They are vastly superior in intelligence and training to those with which Russia started the war. The whole army has taken on greater confidence and higher spirit in the knowledge that the impediments in the war machinery, which were painfully patent to the soldiers during the last summer's retreat, have been overcome.

The Duma, which will resume sessions a week hence, is expected to carry forward progressive reforms aimed principally at perfecting Russia's internal formation.

One of the most prominent leaders in the Duma informed the correspondent that the principal questions which would occupy the attention of that body were: the creation of a new system of co-operative societies, which purposed to eliminate the present excessive profits by reducing prices of ordinary commodities to the normal level. New legislation issued from towns and municipalities which are flooded with refugees, to care for and govern the new population. Extension of the franchise in order to meet a situation in which the major part of the enfranchised citizens is at the front and an attempt to improve transportation facilities.

The cardinal aim of the Duma, however, will be a supreme effort to establish greater harmony between itself and the government.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

List of unclaimed letters in the Burlington postoffice for the week ending February 26, 1916:

WOMEN'S LIST.

Miss Jessie Bell, Esie Blackwood, Mrs. Charles Goodford, Miss Wilma Clay, Miss Margaret Diller, Mrs. E. Eicher, Mrs. Emma J. Jones, Mrs. E. King, Mrs. Anna Linahan, Mrs. Joseph Leclair, Mrs. Kate O'Reilly, Mrs. Artime Rayson, Mrs. Geo. Sheldon, Mrs. Maud Smith, Mrs. R. H. Smith, Gladys Stevens.

MEN'S LIST.

George Dabuc, Wm. Hill, Phillips Heath, A. H. Johnson, Alex. King, James Lewis, C. A. Smith, Wm. Walker, Howard Wymette, Dan. W. Malley.

WINDOORSKI LIST.

Mrs. Albert Hanchett.

FIND 12 INDICTMENTS.

Grand Jury of United States Court Complete Their Work.

The members of the grand jury of the United States court for the district of Vermont completed their work early Friday afternoon and returned 12 indictments to court, one of which is the case of William Degue, who was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Thomas Reeves Thursday, charged with rifling the post-box of Grand Secretary H. H. Ross of the Masonic Lodge of Vermont, which was located in the Masonic Temple building. It is understood that 14 cases were laid before the grand jury, from which they returned 12 indictments. An indictment against Charles W. Perkins, charged with the possession of a stolen automobile, of which he was postmaster at Guildhall. The grand jurors were discharged by the court and received payment Friday afternoon.

Most of the time of the court Friday was taken up with the case of Hattie E. Moore against James K. Howe, which was begun Wednesday. The plaintiff rested in the morning and witnesses for the defendant were heard during the remainder of the day. Court was adjourned at three o'clock in the afternoon until two o'clock Monday afternoon.

HOW SHE JUDGED.

Jack—How did you come to get interested in that novel you are reading? Marie—I liked the way it ended.—Boston Transcript.

HOW, INDEED?

"How can you expect to marry my daughter when you have no money?" "How could you expect me to marry her if I did have?"—Judge.

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THE RICHEST OF ALL PLANT FOODS

Animal substances are essential to the growth of full, abundant crops. BONE, BLOOD and MEAT are animal substances of the most powerful productivity. They are real plant foods, and their action is lasting and effective. BONE, BLOOD and MEAT Fertilizers, made by the Lowell Fertilizer Co., are just the brand that can make every crop a profitable one and leave the soil always rich and fertile. We have a booklet telling how fine crops were grown in 1915 without potash—will you send for it? Also we have a dealer near you who will sell them for you.

LOWELL FERTILIZER COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

Animal Fertilizers

Vermont Notes

News of the State Gathered Here and There.

Community House Costing \$15,000 Proposed for St. Johnsbury—M. Hirsch Held on Lottery Charge.

Twenty-five public-spirited citizens of St. Johnsbury raised \$1,150 at a meeting the other day with the directors of the Woman's club for the proposed new auditorium or community house. The sum of \$15,000 is necessary to assure the success of the enterprise.

FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE.

C. D. Waite has completed 50 years' service in the Fairbanks scale factory at St. Johnsbury. During all these years he has been employed in the department devoted to ornamental painting. Though past 70, Mr. Waite is still vigorous.

ATTACKED BY HORSE AND BULL.

Lewis A. Howard of Brattleboro, a farmer, was kicked by one of his horses, one leg being injured. The next day a bull hooked him in one eye, cutting the flesh but not inflicting permanent injury.

L. H. HOOKER DEAD AT 60.

Loren H. Hooker, who observed his 60th birthday February 12, died at Brattleboro Thursday. He had lived in that city 60 years and was one of the oldest members of Granite Lodge of Masons.

VERMONT BRIEVES.

The Rev. Joseph Lawrence has begun his work as pastor of the Baptist Church, Townshend.

A recital in Rutland netted \$85 for Ann Story Chapter, D. A. R., to use in beautifying grounds surrounding the Green Mountain Boy statue.